

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 MARCH 1981

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Khamene'i, Bani-Sadr on Cease-Fire Proposals--Supreme Defense Council spokesman 'Ali Khamene'i told Friday worshippers in Tehran that the council had unanimously rejected the Islamic Conference peace committee cease-fire proposals and asserted that Iran is "not tired" of the war, Tehran radio reported.

Earlier, in a speech at Tehran University reported by AFP, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said that Iran will accept the Islamic Conference committee proposals if Iraqi troops are withdrawn from Iran simultaneously with a cease-fire, if there is a return to the 1975 Algiers agreement and if an international Islamic commission to study "aggression" is set up. A Tehran radio report on this speech did not mention Bani-Sadr's remarks on the war.

Montazeri Letter--Tehran radio broadcast the text of a letter from Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri to the Supreme Defense Council warning that Iran should not accept "anything less" than the punishment of Iraqi President Saddam Hussayn in an international court and the liberation of Iraq from its government. Montazeri stressed that since Iran's armed forces do not regard Saddam Husayn as a representative of the Iraqi people, no discussions can be held with him. He called on the armed forces to "increase their efforts" in the war.

Iraqi Silence--Monitored Iraqi media have not been observed to carry any Iraqi reaction to the Islamic Conference committee's peace proposals.

Ziaul Haq on Peace Proposals--Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq told an Islamabad press conference that if Iran and Iraq do not respond positively to the Islamic Conference committee's peace proposals, the committee will present "alternative proposals" to them. In remarks reported by Karachi radio, President Ziaul Haq said that military observers to oversee a cease-fire would be supplied mainly by Bangladesh, Turkey and Pakistan.

Military Situation--An Iranian Armed Forces Joint Staff communique broadcast by Tehran radio said that Iraqi aircraft attacked a village near Khorramabad, causing 34 civilian casualties. Another Tehran radio report claimed that Iranian forces halted an Iraqi advance along the Kan-e Sakht front, forcing the Iraqis to retreat 5 km. Both Tehran radio and Baghdad radio reported continued exchanges of fire and clashes along southern and western fronts.

Iran

Bani-Sadr, Raja'i on Mossadeq--Tehran radio reported that in his Tehran University speech, which commemorated the death of former Iranian Prime Minister Dr Mohammad Mossadeq, President Bani-Sadr praised Mossadeq's belief in Iran's independence from West and East and noted that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni "is saying the same thing." The radio also reported that several people were injured in clashes at the gathering. According to AFP, security forces moved in to quell the disturbances and Bani-Sadr threatened to lead his supporters and fight the attackers in the streets if the disruptions persisted.

Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i also referred to Mossadeq in a speech at Karaj's main mosque. In remarks reported by Tehran radio, Raja'i criticized Mossadeq's national movement for its limited aims, its failure to establish substantial links with the people and its "weakness" in remaining apart from the country's religious leadership.

Khomeyni Appointments--Tehran radio reported that Ayatollah Khomeyni has postponed all of his public and private appointments until 14 March.

Iraq

Moscow Radio's Arabic service has featured two recent speeches in Moscow by Muhammad 'Aziz, Iraqi Communist Party first secretary, in which he denounced Iraq's invasion of Iran. In a speech to CPSU officials broadcast on 4 March, 'Aziz said that the Iraqi people have "no national interest" in their government's "destructive military adventure" against Iran, as a result of which Iraq has suffered thousands of deaths and widespread economic destruction. The Iraqi Communist leader also condemned the "ferocious campaign of persecution" launched by the Iraqi Government against Communists and progressives. He asserted, however, that the Iraqi Communist Party has been strengthened by its sacrifices and has been able to "isolate" its enemies.

Afghanistan-Pakistan

According to Kabul radio, the men who hijacked a Pakistani airliner, forcing it to land in Kabul, have demanded the release of some 90 Pakistani political prisoners. Citing "informed sources," AFP reported that the hijackers demanded that the prisoners be flown to Kabul. Kabul radio said the Pakistani negotiating team has not responded to the hijackers' demands. In a press conference at Islamabad airport, reported by Karachi radio, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq said that the hijackers have been asked to "give details" about the political prisoners whose release they have demanded and that Pakistan has asked other countries to pressure Afghanistan to ensure the safe return of the plane and its passengers.

Citing a "diplomatic source," AFP reported that there are three or four American women aboard the plane but that the hijackers had refused to release them.

Also according to AFP, a Pakistani spokesman has criticized the Afghan authorities' "unhelpful attitude," complaining that Pakistan's negotiating team has not been allowed to meet directly with the hijackers. Another AFP report, citing a "highly placed" source in Kabul, said that Soviet advisers have joined the Afghan team handling the crisis.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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VOP: VIEW OF IRAQI-IRANIAN DISPUTE EXPLAINED

JN051847 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1640 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The Arab and Muslim nation is looking forward to the active efforts of the good offices committee, which was formed at the Islamic summit in At-Ta'if, to achieve peace between Iran and Iraq. Those who wish success to these efforts realize the real dangers which will result from the continued Iraqi-Iranian war, not only to the belligerent countries and the fraternal people, but also to the region and its principal issues.

The Palestinian revolution, acting from duty before honor, was the first to move to stop the bloodshed between the two countries, depending on the principles of fraternity and good-neighbor relations. Hence, Palestinian efforts began at the very outset of the war. These efforts did not and will not stop until peace is achieved. Peace will realize a Palestinian, Arab and Islamic dream in which we will see Iran and Baghdad fighting side by side against the enemy of the Arab and Muslim nation, Israel, and those imperialist and reactionary forces that support it.

Despite the wish of the brothers from both sides that the revolution support one side against the other, it rose above all other considerations for the sake of the principle of standing with the two brothers and their true interests, with itself and with its cause, against war-mongers and to settle all the problems between the two sides by negotiations based on a complete respect of long-standing fraternity, good-neighbor relations and mutual respect of the sovereignty of both sides.

We are watching Baghdad and Tehran with eyes and hearts full of pain. We are exerting twice the effort on this issue than we are on any other, not because we like to shuttle back and forth between two fighting parties, but because we solemnly believe that there is a link between what is happening on the Eastern Flank of this homeland and what is taking place in this narrow geographical area in southern Lebanon. When we succeed in convincing the brothers to stop their war, we secure chances for us and for them to win our one battle against the one enemy, Israel, and those who are with it and support it. Therefore we will not be stopped by any obstacle in trying to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war because our fight there to stop the war is part of our fight here to win the war against the one and joint enemy.

PLO OFFICE OPENED IN TOKYO; 'ARAFAT TO VISIT

LD051703 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The Palestinian flag was hoisted over the PLO office in Tokyo today.

The PLO representative in Japan delivered a speech in which he expressed the gratitude of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to the Japanese Government for granting the PLO office official diplomatic status. He explained that brother leader Abu 'Ammar will visit Japan for the first time this year.

The former Japanese foreign minister said that he had sent Brother Abu 'Ammar an invitation through an official Japanese channel to visit Japan.

FARUQ QADDUMI MEETS WITH AUSTRIA'S KREISKY

JN051658 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, met in Vienna today with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and discussed the latest developments in the current situation in the Middle East, particularly the Palestinian issue.

A statement issued by the Austrian Council of Ministers said that Brother Abu al-Luft will later meet with Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs Willibald Pahr.

The head of the PLO Political Department arrived in the Austrian capital this morning on an official 2-day visit as part of a current tour of European countries to clarify the PLO's stand on the Middle East problem.

KHALAF SAYS PLO NOT CONNECTED WITH RED BRIGADES

JN051922 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, met this afternoon with the Italian parliamentary delegation currently visiting Beirut. The 4-hour meeting was attended by Brother Abu Akram and the PLO representative in Italy.

Brother Abu Iyad explained to the delegation the latest developments in the situation on the Arab and international levels and the stages of development of the Palestinian struggle. He also answered the Italian delegation's questions regarding the stand on the European initiatives.

Brother Abu Iyad denied that the PLO has any connection with the Red Brigades. He said: We have no interest in dealing with them. Brother Abu Iyad indicated that the Italian people and parties back and support our legitimate rights.

YASIR 'ARAFAT RETURNS TO BEIRUT FROM JIDDA

JN051648 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Beirut today after participating in the meetings of the Islamic good offices committee.

BAHRAINEDITORIAL ON HAIG'S PLANNED MIDDLE EAST VISIT

GFO41310 Manama AKHARRAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 4 Mar 81 p 6

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Reports from Washington say that during his upcoming visit to the Middle East in April, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will concentrate on the Soviet threat to the region and the need for a joint action by the United States, Arab countries and Israel (sic!) to stave off this threat. Haig will also try to rally Arab support for the settlement process that began with camp David.

If this is true it means the United States has not learned anything from the lessons of the recent past and that Alexander Haig's visit is bound to fail. This is because the Arab countries do not need anyone to lecture them about the Soviet threat and deliver sermons on the need to confront and resist such a threat. In view of their ideologies and values, Arab countries reject communism. Also, in view of their experience during the period of colonialist domination, they cling jealously to their freedom and independence and reject all forms of foreign domination from whatever source. The stand of the majority of Arab and Muslim countries on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan--which by all criteria was stronger and more sincere than the U.S. stand--is proof of this.

The Arab countries want Haig to tell them what his government intends to do to resolve the Middle East crisis, which is the principal source of instability in the region and which--if we want to refer to the Soviet threat--opens the way for foreign threats and intervention.

The Arab countries want Haig to tell them that his government has decided to relinquish the unsuccessful and biased Camp David process and to pursue a new objective and just policy in the Middle East. This policy should seriously and decisively seek to end Israeli occupation of Arab territory and give the Palestinians the rights that are enjoyed by all peoples, including their right to self-determination and to an independent state.

If this is what the U.S. secretary of state is coming to talk about he will find attentive ears. However, if he is coming to say something else before he explains--in a specific and committed manner--what the United States is going to do to end the injustice, aggression and usurpation of which the Arabs have been victims, then his words will be in vain.

KUWAITAMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD051230 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0749 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Mar (KUNA)--The Kuwaiti ambassador to the United States, Ash-Shaykh Sa'ud Nasir al-Sabah, said in a press statement today that a difference in views exists between Kuwait and the United States over the Arab issues, and chiefly the Palestinian question. He said that this difference is over finding a just and sound solution to the Palestinian question and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

In the statement, which was published by AL-ANBA', the ambassador said America's foreign policy toward the Middle East would never change. However, he added that the arrival of the new administration had led to an atmosphere of "optimism" that it might lead to a new initiative to replace the Camp David agreements; this had brought great problems in our world and division in our ranks.

He explained that the Arab states are called upon to be patient until the policy of the new government becomes clear, since it is shrouded with ambiguity and lack of experience in the affairs of the Middle East.

He pointed out that the Iraqi-Iranian war and the question of Afghanistan have compelled the United States to reconsider its policy toward the region in general.

The Kuwaiti ambassador called on the government in Washington to carry out its duties toward the Arab cause and to understand the Arab demands and the problems which the Arabs are experiencing if it wishes to establish a bridge of understanding and cooperation with the Arab states and to consolidate its relations and preserve its interests with them.

He said that the Palestinian question is at the top of the list of his tasks in Washington since it is our number one question. He pointed out that the reports published by foreign newspapers about the problems which the Gulf states are experiencing are no more than a conspiracy to divert the attention of the world from the Palestinian question and concentrate on the Gulf region so as to make the Palestinian question a secondary issue.

He said that there is no justification for the statement made by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig about the entry of the Soviets to the region because it is a remote probability and it will never happen except with the approval of the peoples of the region themselves.

As to his opinion on how the Palestinian question should be solved, Ash-Shaykh Sa'ud said: We must pursue a specific method to speak to U.S. public opinion, not by begging them but by making the people realize that their interests lie with us and that they must understand and respond more to our causes to preserve these interests. He called on the Arab states to be more decisive and to adopt decisions and execute them--regardless of the cost--decisions that would have repercussions on the interests of the individual in America.

OMAN

OFFICIAL REJECTS BREZHNEV'S PLAN ON GULF

JN051530 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1405 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Muscat, 5 Mar (GNA)--Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani Foreign Ministry under secretary, has stressed that the meeting of the foreign ministers of the six Gulf states, members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab states of the Gulf, which will be held in Muscat on 9 March is a completion of the Riyadh meeting.

In a statement to today's Omani newspaper AL-'AQIDAH, he said that the Ministerial Council will discuss the recommendations of the committee of experts which is entrusted with drawing up the Cooperation Council's statutes.

'Abdallah added that the aims of the council are connected with cooperation in the fields of commerce, economy and social issues, and with the coordination of regulations and laws in these fields.

He explained that the council is a framework for collective cooperation and that any cooperation among a group of states serves Arab issues. He added that the establishment of the Cooperation Council will take joint Arab efforts into new fields.

The Omani under secretary said that the Iraqi-Iranian war is a source of great concern for the region because the results of this war will reach far beyond the region. These results will consequently lead the region into many problems which might endanger peace and security inside and outside the region.

On the Soviet allegation that Oman uses Chinese expertise in certain military aspects, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah denied these allegations and said that they are groundless.

He added that Brezhnev's plan on the Gulf region is completely rejected because this plan gives the Soviet Union the right to interfere in the affairs of the Gulf. He added that an official Omani statement was issued on this issue.

On the Omani plan for the Strait of Hormuz, he said that it is wrong to say that it is a project for the defense of the strait. It is only a technical plan proposed to guard the strait against any danger. He said Oman wants to avoid the dangers which might threaten the security of the region.

In conclusion he stressed that collective Gulf effort is not directed against any one [state] but aims at reaching security, stability and prosperity for all the states of the region, and at establishing friendly relations among all the states based on mutual respect and the rejection of all kinds of interference in the world.

UAE

BOMB EXPLOSION IN SYRIAN RESTAURANT INJURES THREE

JN021909 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1845 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Dubayy, 2 Mar (GNA)—A handgrenade exploded in a restaurant owned by a Syrian citizen residing in the UAE.

A UAE official source said that the explosion, which occurred before midnight last night, was caused by a Soviet-made bomb. Three Syrians were wounded, including the owner of the restaurant and a doctor, who was seriously wounded.

The source added that the persons responsible for the incident are all Syrians. The Dubayy police arrested five persons connected with the incident, including the man who hurled the handgrenade. He added that the accused are being interrogated. The security forces are still investigating the incident, which was considered a breach of security.

The same source said that the security forces have been credited with finding the clue to the incident. He stressed that the UAE security organs will deal fiercely with those who trifle with the security of the country, and they warn these people against carrying out such barbaric actions which will only result in grave consequences against themselves.

Stricter Border Security

JN040952 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Mar (GNA)—The newspaper AL-KHALIJ cited here today a security organ as saying that arrival and departure via UAE airports and borders will be under strict control and that new measures will be adopted to prevent saboteurs and their tools from crossing UAE borders.

The paper says that the UAE security organs acted quickly on the explosion incident at the Dubayy restaurant and contained it.

The paper also cited the Syrian charge d'affaires in Abu Dhabi as saying that the Syrian Foreign Ministry has summoned the UAE ambassador in Damascus and officially informed him that Syria had no connection with the incident.

Hamad Abu Shihab, deputy speaker of the Federal National Council, has denounced this incident and said that it is a crime that cannot be ignored. He expressed his surprise at such operations, which only serve the enemy of the Arabs.

PDRY

LIBERATION MOVEMENTS MEET, SELECT REPRESENTATIVES

LD042044 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Mar 81 EA

[Text] An official spokesman of the liberation movements and progressive parties accredited to Aden said today that the liberation movements and progressive nationalist parties and forces are continuing their meetings in Aden which began this week.

The spokesman said that the meetings have studied the dangers threatening the Arab liberation movement and nationalist and progressive regimes and forces as well as the joint Omani-U.S. maneuvers and the feverish American military moves. The meetings have also considered the presence of permanent and mobile bases and the acts of provocation and terrorism practiced by U.S. imperialism and its tools; namely, the attacks on southern Lebanon and the transformation of the Gulf into a troubled arena.

The spokesman stated that the participants in the meeting have issued a number of important political decisions to confront and challenge this new onslaught. They have elected a permanent secretariat of liberation movements and parties and nationalist and progressive forces in Aden. The spokesman also explained that the participants in the meeting have chosen the PFLO to chair the secretariat in (?its) present session and have selected an official spokesman of the liberation movements and progressive parties accredited to Aden.

In addition, Brother Mahmud an-Najashi, member of the Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Central Committee, has met at the permanent headquarters of the national liberation movements and Arab progressive parties in the PFLO office with representatives of the liberation movements and parties accredited to Aden. They briefed them on the latest developments in the Arab region and the world, especially the plots to which the PDRY is exposed, the most important of which is the wicked attack on its embassy in Paris and the buildups, provocations and maneuvers being implemented by the agent authorities in Oman backed by their imperialist and reactionary masters. He stressed Democratic Yemen's concern for the security and safety of the Peninsula area and the Arabian Gulf, which is part of world security and peace.

At the end of the meeting Brother Mahmud an-Najashi renewed our country's stand in support of the liberation movements and progressive parties. The liberation movements and progressive parties for their part declared their condemnation of all the plots to which Democratic Yemen is exposed. At the same time they stressed their firm principled stand alongside the progressive regime in Democratic Yemen against all the imperialist and reactionary plots.

NEWSPAPER DENOUNCES THATCHER'S GULF STATEMENT

LD041558 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Today's 14 OCTOBER newspaper denounced the statements of Margaret Thatcher, Britain's prime minister, on the participation of British forces in the American design for establishing a Rapid Deployment Force in the Arabian Gulf area.

In its editorial the paper said: It appears that Britain has not yet learned the lessons of history and is trying in vain to turn back the wheel of history, after the time has long since passed since those days when Britain bragged of its empire on which the sun never set. The paper added that Thatcher has forgotten one fact, namely that the doors of the area are not open for the ritual playing with fire or flexing of muscles to be practiced in its territories under any pretext. None of this can fool the peoples of the area who determinedly reject the intervention of neocolonialists, no matter how they cover themselves with new masks.

Concluding its article the newspaper said: Britain and its prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, must know that colonialism, which peoples kick out of the front door, will never be allowed by them to come back in through the window. The lesson of our Yemeni people is still a living testimony of history which shows no mercy and which will never pardon the invading colonialists.

MUBARAK VIEWS TALKS WITH U.S., NORMALIZATION

NC052028 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1748 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Al-Minya, 5 Mar (MENA)--Vice President and Secretary General of the National Democratic Party Husni Mubarak has stated that the talks between Egypt and the United States are going well and that no insurmountable obstacles or difficulties have emerged.

During his meeting today with party and popular leaders in Al-Minya Governorate, Vice President Mubarak said that in the past few days studies were made and preliminary talks held on the formation of a limited multinational force to play a specific role in guaranteeing the security of both the Egyptian and Israeli sides after the withdrawal. He added that the force would be deployed at defined points near the international borders. Mubarak said that all points will be resolved within the coming weeks and progress will continue on the road of peace, according to the plan accepted by all parties.

The vice president also said that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will arrive in Cairo on 4 April for consultations on the Middle East question and other issues affecting peace and security in the region, which is of strategic importance to the whole world. He emphasized that cooperation between Egypt and the new U.S. administration is at its best and we sense [word indistinct] a clear understanding of the situation and of what we must do to consolidate stability and security in the region.

Referring to the normalization process between Egypt and Israel, Mubarak said it is proceeding according to plan and in the interests of both countries without exploitation and without privilege for either side--good-neighbor relations and amity that can serve as a good model for a comprehensive peace.

Husni Mubarak said that the autonomy negotiations are expected to be carried out more earnestly after the Israeli elections and after the new U.S. administration puts its house in order.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH FRANCE

NC051321 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1221 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Mar (MENA)--The official Egyptian-French talks for technical cooperation between the two countries in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy for power generation began this morning under the chairmanship of Minister of Electricity and Energy Engineer Mahir Abazah and the [French] deputy minister of industry and energy, (Pijon de Linstan).

After the meeting the minister of electricity and energy said that the two sides reviewed the provisions of the bilateral agreement which is being drafted to set the bases of the establishment of two nuclear power stations of 1 billion kilowatt-hour capacity each. This will be within the framework of implementing the Egyptian national program for the establishment of eight nuclear stations, covering 40 percent of Egypt's requirements of electricity until the beginning of the 21st century.

The minister of electricity and energy said that the Egyptian delegation presented at the same meeting the Egyptian national program for the establishment of the nuclear stations complete with detailed maps of the sites, which have been defined in the light of studies, the results of which were approved by the UN International Atomic Energy Agency.

Engineer Mahir Abazah said that Egypt has appropriated \$500 million annually from its national income for the implementation of this program. He said that the scope of cooperation is open to all world states to participate in, since Egypt has recently agreed to join the international agreement on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

The minister of electricity noted that the supply by France of two nuclear power stations to Egypt was the outcome of the talks held between Presidents Anwar as-Sadat and Valery Giscard d'Estaing last month. The talks resulted in the signing by the foreign ministers of the two countries of the declaration of intent for cooperation in the field of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Engineer Mahir Abazah added that in the course of the French delegation's visit to Egypt the agreement will be put in its final form, preparatory to signing it in Paris the last week of this month, so that it will be implemented following its ratification by the constitutional establishments in both countries.

SABOTAGE, MISSILE FIRE RULED OUT IN BADAWI CRASH

NC060809 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 Mar (MENA)--AL-AHRAM reports today that the complete technical report of the higher committee, charged with investigating the cause of the helicopter crash in which Field Marshal Ahmad Badawi and his comrades were martyred, will be submitted tomorrow. The paper adds that on the same day Defense Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah will submit the report to President Anwar as-Sadat, the supreme commander of the armed forces.

AL-AHRAM also reports that President Anwar as-Sadat has issued new strict orders, embodied in severe military orders, stipulating that no more than four or five commanders will ride in one helicopter.

The paper adds that Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah has denied any possibility or suspicion that the painful incident was caused by an Al-Qadhdhafi missile. Abu Ghazalah gives the following reasons:

1. Siwah is located about 130 km away from the Libyan border. There are no air defense missiles that could reach this far. Moreover, the Libyan missile bases are located in the north on the coast.
2. The Western-produced missiles cannot shoot down any plane flying at an altitude of less than 50 meters. The helicopters had not risen more than 20 or 30 meters before the accident took place.
3. There are many eyewitnesses who did not see a missile. A big missile will undoubtedly be seen from a long distance.

The paper asserts that there has never been and there will never be an act of sabotage in the history of the Egyptian air force.

Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah says that he is confident of this. He said that the helicopter had taken off from Marsa Matruh to go to Siwah and that had there been an act of sabotage, the aircraft would have exploded earlier. Nobody, he adds, can approach military aircraft because they are surrounded by military police upon landing. These are strict and severe instructions and they have not been violated in the past nor will they be violated in the future. As usual, Egypt concealed nothing. It immediately summoned all the Egyptian and foreign newspapers, radio and television correspondents who were then transported in two C-130 planes in order to meet with the eyewitnesses. They talked with whomever they wanted.

PRESIDENT MAKES TWO MILITARY APPOINTMENTS 5 MAR

NC051830 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat, in his capacity as the armed forces supreme commander, issued a decree today appointing northern military area commander Maj Gen Muhammad Nabih as-Sayyid as head of the armed forces training department to succeed martyr Maj Gen Muhammad Hishmat Jadu. The decree also appoints Maj Gen 'Ali Tawfiq Ghazzi as commander of the northern military area of which he was chief of staff.

KING HUSAYN, SADDAM HUSAYN SPEND DAY AT WARFRONT

JN052039 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] His Majesty the king and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn spent the whole day today with Iraqi officers and soldiers at the warfront in the eastern flank of the Arab homeland. The two leaders inspected Iraqi positions in the sectors of Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab in the northern part of the front. During the inspection tour the king was briefed on the military operations carried out by the Iraqi Army to regain Iraq's usurped rights and sovereignty over its lands and waterways. His majesty paid tribute to the high morale of the Iraqi troops in their just war with Iran and affirmed Jordan's continued support for Iraq. He also expressed his pride in the victories achieved by the Iraqi Army and stressed that such victories are for the whole Arab nation. The king was accompanied in his tour by the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces and the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 266

JN051747 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Communique No 266 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 5 March]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With confidence and high ability, our triumphant armed forces enter their seventh month in their just war against the forces of the ignorant racist Persian regime more determined and resolute than ever to continue their holy battle in defense of their dignity and legitimate rights. The outcome of the activities in the operational sectors last night and today was as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Three were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
- B. Two infantry positions were destroyed in the Mehran region.
- C. One tank and one vehicle were destroyed in the Dezful region.
- D. Our units engaged enemy positions and concentrations with various weapons in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region, inflicting the following losses upon them: 21 dead and 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 2 vehicles, 3 field guns and 1 observation post destroyed. Our units also found a quantity of serviceable light and heavy ammunition in the same region, left behind by the enemy in previous battles.
- E. Nine were killed and four vehicles were destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
- F. Our units engaged enemy concentrations and positions with mortars and artillery in the Abadan region, inflicting the following losses upon them: 12 dead and 1 tank, 2 vehicles, 1 excavator, 1 observation post and 2 field guns destroyed.

Thus, total known enemy losses are: 45 dead and 2 infantry positions, 3 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 10 vehicles, 5 field guns of various calibers, 1 excavator, 2 observation posts and a quantity of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Three martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One vehicle was damaged.

III. Enemy aircraft today raided civilian targets. They were repulsed by our ground defenses and forced to flee, as follows:

- A. At 1218 enemy aircraft raided civilian targets and residential areas in Dibs village in At-Ta'mim Governorate. Our losses were one martyr and five wounded civilians.
- B. At 1223 enemy aircraft raided An-Nasiriyah, aiming at pedestrians in the streets. Our losses were 4 martyrs and 17 wounded civilians.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 March 1981

KING HUSAYN RETURNS FROM VISIT TO IRAQ 5 MAR

JN052131 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn and his delegation returned home tonight after a 3-day visit to fraternal Iraq, during which he held talks with President Saddam Husayn.

The talks included an analysis of the current Arab situation, an evaluation of Arab relations, the impact of these relations on pan-Arab issues and the efficacy of Arab action on the international arena. The talks also dealt with the progress of the close fraternal relations between the two countries in the interest of the two fraternal peoples and Arab welfare.

CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL WELCOMED; CHANGES FORESEEN

JN060754 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 6 Mar 81

[From press review]

[Text] Discussing the proposals submitted by the Islamic good offices committee to solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, AR-RA'Y writes the following under the headline: "The Right Path Before Tehran."

Proceeding from the principle of eagerness to preserve the unity of Arabs and Muslims and from the faith that their solidarity is the inevitable means to ward off common challenges menacing their present and future, the Islamic mediation committee presented a studied plan to Tehran and Baghdad for a cease-fire between the two neighbors to solve their dispute in a manner that would safeguard their legitimate rights and would establish Iranian-Arab relations on the bases of justice and mutual respect.

The Islamic plan is a significant effort to overcome the Iranian-Arab rift. It is also an opportunity that should be highly appreciated by the Iranian rulers because it is bound to preserve their dignity and to open up before them an honorable road to return to reason provided they entertain sincere intentions.

AR-RA'Y says: Needless to say, fraternal Iraq has on many occasions expressed its readiness to achieve a cease-fire. It has also reiterated that it does not seek to keep Iranian territory and that its primary objective is to regain its legitimate rights over its land and waters, for these are Arab rights which under no circumstances can be relinquished.

While the just Iraqi stand, which has remained unchanged and unintoxicated by victory, has for the past months been met by deaf ears in Tehran. It is high time for the Iranian leaders to realize the gravity of their responsibility before the Islamic world should they lend deaf ears to the Islamic plan.

In conclusion AR-RA'Y says: It is likely that both Iraq and Iran may have comments on the plan or may introduce amendments to it. This is something expected when settling disputes. What counts, however, is that the Iranian rulers should, like fraternal Iraq, entertain good intentions to settle the dispute in an honorable and just manner and to boost Arab-Islamic solidarity. Only then will it be possible to consider equally the two countries' comments or amendments; only then will it be possible to reach the just and desired peace between the two neighbors.

ARABS, EUROPEANS SHARE NEED FOR PALESTINE SOLUTION

JN051917 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Station commentary: "Solving the Palestinian Issue Is the Common Desire of Both the Arab World and the European Continent"]

[Excerpts] Despite the fact that the European initiative to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict is still being prepared and it is difficult to predict its contents, the indications made by the EEC states pushed the Israeli Government to consider this initiative a prelude to the destruction of the Zionist entity. Despite the fact that the success of any initiative depends on its initiator's ability to submit acceptable solutions or to impose them on the side that rebels against the international will, it is useless to believe in the possibility of submitting a European initiative in isolation from the two superpowers, or without their tacit agreement, so that it can be influential and applicable. We say this because Israel will not give up its aggressive policy in return for a peace that does not allow it to continue its expansion at the expense of the Arab territories merely because initiatives are proposed. The fate of the previous international initiatives foiled by Israel throughout the years of the Israeli occupation is a most convincing evidence of this.

We do not deny the impact of a struggle for interests among the international forces that are concerned with settling the Middle East conflict on the formulation of the European initiative. Meanwhile, we believe that our nation possesses potential and capabilities that render it qualified to give the appropriate prominence to all aspects of its issue, so that the world powers seeking peace in the region will realize that the aspired-for peace must mean security, justice and stability, as well as dealing with all aspects of the Palestinian question. This aspired-for peace does not mean escape and search for alternatives and settlements which have no value except that of prolonging struggle for decades.

What is required therefore is a unified Arab strategy to solve the conflict in the face of the Zionist strategy which rejects this solution. By this rejection it jeopardizes the security and stability of the Arab world and the European Continent as well as world peace. As part of these requirements the Arab states must move further in the direction of the European Continent than the latter's movement in our direction because the joint need for security and peace places the interest of the Arab nation on the same level as that of Europe in solving the Palestinian question, settling the Arab-Israeli dispute and establishing a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in this part of the world.

IRANIAN OFFICIAL KILLED IN BEIRUT 5 MAR

NC051301 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpt] At noon today armed men opened fire at the security officer of the Iranian students in front of Bayrut hospital in the western area. (Muhammad Salih) was killed instantly. At the same time, it has been reiterated that (Muhammad Salim) was the executor of the Iranian revolution's directives in Lebanon.

Iran Blames Iraq

NC052050 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] The attacks on diplomats and employees of embassies in western Beirut continue. Unknown persons today assassinated (Muhammad Salih) who, it has now transpired, was the Islamic revolution's political adviser on Middle Eastern affairs and Imam Khomeyni's representative. He did not have a diplomatic status, however.

The Iranian Embassy in Beirut has expressed sorrow over his death. It has directly accused Iraqi intelligence of assassinating him.

Retaliation Incident

NC060702 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] In retaliation for the assassination of (Muhammad Salih), the political adviser of the Iranian Government, armed men opened fire last night on an Iraqi Embassy car which was carrying an embassy official. Fire broke out in the car but the official and the driver escaped, taking shelter behind the army officers' houses in Bi'r Hasan locality [in western Beirut].

In addition certain Israeli movements were observed last night. Some gunboats appeared off the Khaldah and Ad-Damur coast; flares were fired over the area.

EXPLOSION REPORTED NEAR PLO OFFICE IN BEIRUT

NC051924 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] This evening at 1930 a bomb exploded in a street opposite the Arab League in the At-Tariq al-Jadidah injuring one person. He was transferred to a hospital for treatment. Windowpanes in several buildings were broken and a number of cars parked nearby were burned.

It has been learned that an explosive charge was planted in a car parked near a PLO office in the area.

Stringent security precautions have been taken by the security organs concerned, and investigations are underway.

Responsibility Claimed

NC060953 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] A movement calling itself "the unified southern front" has claimed responsibility for the explosion of a booby-trapped car near a Palestinian Fatah organization office in the area of the Arab university.

A spokesman for the movement said that the explosion injured seven persons and that the target was a PLO Jeep.

'ARAFAT BRIEFS PRESIDENT AL-ASAD ON MEDIATION

JN051944 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1630 today PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and Hani al-Hasan. Talks dealt with the general situation in the region. Within this framework 'Arafat talked about the mission of the committee mediating between Iraq and Iran. He explained what has been achieved during its contacts in Baghdad and Tehran.

President Hafiz al-Asad stressed that the Iraqi regime had committed a historical [khata'an tarikhiyan] mistake by launching a war against the Islamic revolution in Iran without considering Arab interests and the importance of this revolution for the Arab nation in its struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM RETURNS FROM TRIPOLI

JN061127 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, arrived in Damascus from Tripoli this morning. Khaddam and Abu Bakr Bazid, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Political Bureau, had conveyed a joint message from President Hafiz al-Asad and Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi on the current Arab situation.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR

JN040821 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, reviewed with Egon Hempel, GDR deputy minister for construction of heavy machinery, the stages of development in the implementation of industrial projects agreed upon at the fifth session of the joint economic committee. They also reviewed the scope of development of future economic cooperation.

A protocol for technical cooperation was signed last night between the Syrian Arab Republic and the GDR. The protocol provides for implementation of the points appearing in the minutes of the meetings of the joint Syrian-GDR committee.

ALGERIAU.S. INTENT TO SUPPLY TANKS TO MOROCCO CRITICIZED

LD052058 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Within the framework of the constant supply of arms by the United States to the Rabat regime, the U.S. administration announced officially, in an official report sent on Monday to the Congress, its determination to provide Morocco with 108 M-60 tanks.

It is recalled that in October 1978 the American Government decided to supply Morocco with reconnaissance aircraft and helicopters on the pretext these would enable it to establish peace in the Western Sahara. But events have proved that the supply of arms to Morocco has not helped at all to bring about peace. Indeed, it only increased the Moroccan Government's stubbornness and determination to continue the war and to refuse to participate in the OAU's efforts to find a peaceful settlement for the Western Saharan question.

This time the American decision, which provides for the supply of new weapons to Morocco, clearly points to the new course the United States plans to pursue in its relations with the Maghreb countries. Irrespective of the biased arguments put forward, it constitutes an absolute encouragement for the aggressive expansionist policy of the Moroccan regime.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM DELIVERS MESSAGE TO BENDJEDID

JN051730 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Algiers--President Chadli Bendjedid has received a message from his brother President Hafiz al-Asad on the current situation in the Arab region, issues of joint interest and ways of bolstering the pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. The message was delivered today when Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, in the presence of Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia and Syrian Ambassador in Algiers Ahmad Madaniyah.

It has been learned that Khaddam briefed President Chadli Bendjedid on the results of his tour of Niger and Mali and on the talks he held with officials in these two countries--talks aimed at bolstering the Arab nation's steadfastness in face of the Zionist enemy. Khaddam arrived in Algiers from Bamako last night following a visit to Niger and Mali.

LIBYASYRIA'S KHADDAM ARRIVES, MEETS AT-TURAYKI 5 MAR

JN060811 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Tripoli--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, [Syrian] deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, arrived in Tripoli from Algiers last night. Immediately after his arrival Khaddam met with Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of foreign affairs, and reviewed with him the results of his visits to Niger, Mali and Algeria.

SYRIAN, YSP OFFICIALS MEET WITH AL-QADHDHAFI

JN060838 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Mar (SANA)--Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi has received a joint message from President Hafiz al-Asad and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, on the current Arab situation.

The message was conveyed when al-Qadhdhafi received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, and Abu Bakr Bazid, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Political Bureau, in Sabha last night. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of foreign affairs.

It has been learned that Khaddam briefed Al-Qadhdhafi on the results of his tour of the Niger, Mali and Algeria. Discussion dealt with current Arab development. Khaddam left Tripoli for Damascus this morning at the end of a short visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

ADDITIONS TO AL-QADHDHAFI 2 MAR RALLY SPEECH

The following are additions to the item entitled "Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses 2 Mar Anniversary Rally," published in the 4 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, page I 1:

Add the following passage as a new paragraph immediately after paragraph two: Therefore they will be branded with shame when they issue sentences and imprison people. This is because they are imprisoning the government's enemies, the sons of the people who are struggling for the people. If we, brothers, crush someone, we crush the enemies of our authority, of we the people.

In paragraph three, add the following passage after the first sentence: There is no shame in this at all. Those who are ruling the people and continue to liquidate their opponents should feel ashamed because they are liquidating the popular masses. This is because all the popular masses are true opponents of government. The people are true enemies of government, an enemy of the authority which should be in the hands of the people. It is the people's right to fight government everywhere; they should fight the instrument of rule; they should fight parliaments, parties, rulers and kings until they triumph and until the popular congresses are established, since there can be no democracy without popular congresses. But we, here, when establishing the people's authority [Al-Qadhdhafi does not complete sentence]. Therefore, brothers, shame should be on the ruler who liquidates his opponents in order that he can rule. It is the people's duty to liquidate their opponents so that they may continue to be in power. In order that the people may continue to be in power it is inevitable for them to liquidate their opponents.

Add the following passage as a new paragraph immediately after paragraph three: Brothers, we should reaffirm once again today our total readiness to protect the people's authority and to strike with an iron fist, relentlessly and mercilessly, anyone who allows himself to harm the people's authority and bring about a setback for freedom on Libyan soil. Brothers, we shall not at all permit the partners to become once again at all hired hands [reference to Al-Qadhdhafi's Green Book which declares that from now on the Libyans are partners and not hired hands] irrespective of the cost. Brothers, the masses of workers who have become free partners should be ready to make every sacrifice until the end so that they shall not become hired hands again. The popular masses who have marched on authority and destroyed it everywhere on Libyan soil and established instead of that authority an authority of the people--the popular congresses and the popular committees--should be totally prepared to sacrifice to the end in order to protect their authority and prevent any attempt that aims at making these masses insignificant and allows for these masses to be ruled by anyone.

MAURITANIASENEGAL'S DIOUF ARRIVES, MET BY HAYDALA 5 MAR

AB052020 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] At the invitation of Mr Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf arrived in Nouakchott this morning on a friendly working visit. He was welcomed at the airport by the head of state, Prime Minister Bneijara and several other top-level officials.

President Abdou Diouf later answered questions put to him by local newsmen. He stated that the visit, which comes in response to the profound aspirations of the people of Mauritania and Senegal, will make it possible to find new avenues for cooperation between our two countries:

[Begin recording] To point out the significance of this visit, I will describe it as a friendly working one, which I am paying to my brother and friend President Haydala, to Prime Minister Bneijara and his government and to the people of Mauritania, to whom I extend the message of fraternal regards from the Senegalese people. I do not want to stress again the existence of long-standing bonds between Mauritania and Senegal. One can even say that they form one and the same people and we must constantly try to strengthen our friendship and consolidate the trust that several successive generations have built up.

During our talks, apart from issues of common interest, I will stress the need for both Mauritania and Senegal to continue to join efforts in the task of promoting our subregional economic integration. We will thus not fail to bring up problems concerning the implementation of the programs designed within the framework of the Senegal River Development Organization [OMVS] as well as the West African Economic Community [CEAO] and the Economic Community of West African States [CEDEAO]. Also, when brothers and friends meet they tell each other everything, so we will not fail to examine current issues in Africa and the world. [end recording]

The presidential procession left the airport for the presidential palace. During the ride, our guest was able to admire the large crowd of enthusiastic people along the road, shouting welcome slogans. As a matter of fact, the inhabitants of Nouakchott have accorded the Senegalese president and his delegation a warm popular welcome.

After this extremely cordial welcome, the two heads of state held their first working session at the state house. The session began with speeches by both statesmen. Talking first, President Haydala said that the gratifying visit of the Senegalese president to Nouakchott will not fail to further strengthen the relations between our two brotherly countries:

[Begin recording] Mr President and Dear Brother, ministers: I wish to express on behalf of the people of Mauritania, the CMSN and its government and on my own behalf our joy at receiving today our brother and friend, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal. We wish you and your delegation welcome in Nouakchott.

I am convinced that we will leave a new imprint on the principles governing our relations and give them a new impetus in this regard. It is not necessary to recall that the relations between Senegal and Mauritania are based on the respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of states and on the principle of nonintervention in other states' affairs, as well as on mutual respect. This is a basis for the policy of good-neighbor relations that guarantees a mutually profitable cooperation. In this connection, the movement of persons and goods across the Senegal River proceeds normally.

As a matter of fact, this river, which is a political and natural boundary between our two countries, is far from being a barrier. It is rather the bridge of friendship between our two peoples, who have always lived and are content to live in perfect and fraternal harmony.

The intermingling of our people, who share the same religion and who are aware of their common fate, is a significant fact. Thanks to the bridge of friendship, as well as the feelings of our respective peoples, it has never been difficult for the authorities of our two countries to determine the harmonious framework within which our relations must evolve.

You were personally not only a witness to but also the shaper of that cooperation, defined in all bilateral agreements which we have so far signed in the mutual interest of our people. In this regard, the Mauritania-Senegal Joint Commission will have to dynamize the bilateral cooperation and, if necessary, adapt it to the needs of our two countries. It will thus promote a favorable atmosphere for our subregional cooperation.

In this regard, I would like to recall that our two countries are founding members of the OMVS, the CEAO, the CILSS [Interstate Committee for the Fight Against Drought in the Sahel] and the CEDEAO. We have managed to give these organizations an uphoped-for dimension--one that was all the more uncertain, as they were facing all kinds of unfavorable factors. These organizations, which all pursue the same goal--the well-being of the people in the member states--will make it possible to overcome the barriers and situations arising from the artificial partitions inherited from the colonial administration. We therefore seek to make our goals realities. For us and for you, as well as for our Malian brothers, the implementation of the OMVS programs is a matter of priority in our common struggle against the drought, desert encroachment, famine and underdevelopment. [end recording]

In his reply to this welcome address, President Abdou Diouf could not hide his emotion in the face of the warm welcome accorded him on this friendly and working visit that has been turned into a true official visit:

[Begin recording] Mr President and Dear Brother, Mr Prime Minister and Dear Brother, ministers and ambassadors, ladies and gentlemen: Mr President, there is emotion in my voice. I have come to your country just for a friendly working visit and you and your people have decided to make it a real official visit, thanks to the popular welcome. I wish to thank you most cordially. [end recording]

TUNISIA

MZALI ADDRESSES NATION ON SCHOOL, STRIKE PROBLEMS

LD060032 [Editorial report] Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic at 1903 GMT on March broadcasts a 41-minute recorded speech to the nation by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. The prime minister begins his speech by saying that during the last 11 months he has been prime minister the job of the government has been accomplished adequately thanks to guidance from President Bourguiba and cooperation between cabinet members. He says he wants to address the nation "due to the existence of difficulties in the educational and social sectors, so that you know our position and our view."

Mzali says: "What happened in the last few days in the schools is regrettable. While we understand it, we regret it and we should do our best to put an end to it because it does harm to individuals and to the nation. As a government, our responsibility is to guide the masses, to direct them to their duties and to preserve the security and safety of this homeland." Mzali then recalls that for more than 11 years now, since 1967, schools have been shaken by unrest, strikes and violence.

The prime minister explains this by saying that this unrest is due to the fact that the regime had opted for a rapid expansion of education, with a "democratic, progressive and modern curricula," from the beginning. As a result, he says, problems arose because the cadres being trained failed to keep pace with job creation schemes. The government could not provide jobs to all educated youths because of limited resources and a lack of wealth, oil for instance. Hence the anxiety and worry of the youths over their future.

Mzali then stresses that the government is indeed planning to create jobs in the fields of industry, agriculture and trade, and recalls that Tunisia allocates more than a third of its annual budget to education. The prime minister then proposes to the students that they elect representatives and form committees, with the participation of the school authorities, in order to solve their problems thorough dialogue. He also urges parents to help solve the crisis in schools by realizing that the problems arose from options chosen by everybody. The prime minister calls for schools free from politics and points out that schools should be neutral and devoted solely to education. He says that as far as the technical and vocational sections of education are concerned a committee is going to look into their problems and help their graduates find jobs.

"I promise that finding jobs to school graduates will be our main preoccupation." Tax administrative measures are going to be taken "in order to encourage businessmen to recruit as many school graduates as possible," Mzali says.

"I want to say this. This concern, this anxiety, this worry in some schools, which I have mentioned and understood, does not justify the fact that students disregard school rules and get involved in violence and anarchy. Those who are advising them or applauding them in fact do not like them, because if they loved them or their interests they would not have caused them to lose weeks or days of their schooling."

The prime minister urges pupils not to fall into the trap of those who exploit them or to follow minorities bent on making them lose their education and their future. He says that the pupils expelled from schools and those misled into acts of violence will be pardoned, except those who have committed arson or acts of vandalism. Instructions in this respect have been given to the minister of education, he says.

"As prime minister I say--and I am not threatening but speaking out of realism--I say that it is impossible for the government to accept or remain silent in the face of anarchy or disorder." Mzali says that, if necessary, two or three secondary schools will be closed, as was the case in the past.

The prime minister then moves to the second part of his speech. He speaks about the recurrent strikes in the transport field and dwells on the current one. He says that after the April strikes workers in this sector were given a 4 dinars bonus and promised better working conditions through dialogue with their elected representatives. "What is surprising is that, as far as transport is concerned, elections were held on 21 February by the National Transport Company Trade Unions Federation. There had been an excellent meeting and a secretary general and a bureau were freely elected, with an extraordinary percentage of votes. We expected the officials to enter into a dialogue with the management of the company for the renewal and updating of the company status to satisfy the legitimate demands of workers. But we were surprised by a strike action. The strike came rather surprisingly. The workers, who are good nationalists who love their country, were told that 4 dinars were to be taken out of their wages for the creation of a fund to provide divorced women with housing. This was not wild imagination, it was sick imagination. It wasn't true."

Mzali says that when they realized that this wasn't true the workers then demanded a new status for the company without delay. He says that to satisfy such demands the state will either have to raise fares or to cut public spending. But the government prefers a responsible, mature dialogue between elected workers' representatives and the management of the company to solve the crisis.

The prime minister then states that the government is to enter into talks with the unions over prices and wages in order to protect the purchasing power of the workers. He announces that in the next few days he is going to make a speech to clarify the government policy in the field of wages and prices and on protecting the purchasing power of the citizens.

Mzali says: "The government will strive to achieve two objectives: First, an objective I have already mentioned, the stability of the country and safeguarding security. We cannot permit agitation that would lead to disorder because then the priority would be the security of the citizens. A citizen when he goes out should be certain of coming back home safely to his wife and children. The government is securing this.

"The second point is raising the standard [of living]. There are many measures for achieving this goal. There is also the development plan we are implementing. In order to turn weakness into strength, the president is encouraging us in this plan to gain friends in the Arab world, in the Arab Maghreb and in Europe; to create banks; to create investment societies; to encourage tourism; to improve land cultivation and reclamation; to produce more; and to gain a better housing policy."

The prime minister continues, saying: "Why is there agitation? There exist some people, some extremists, some raucous people who do not want to see this democratic experience succeed. Some people in the field of trade unions or politics went bankrupt and missed the train, so they want to create chaos in the hopes of stopping the march. However, it is impossible to stop the people in the march to a better future. Some extremists want to push the government into a policy of violence and repression because they coexist with fascism. We are against fascism, against repression and against injustice and we have banked on the Tunisian citizens. Tunisians have realized this and they went along with us."

Mzali concludes by urging the citizens to extend help to the government by "working, by being disciplined, by opposing rumors and by putting to an end the activities of fascists and extremists." The speech ends at 1944 GMT.

TRADE UNION COMMITTEE ISSUES APPEAL TO STRIKERS

LD052006 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] The National Trade Union Committee has issued the following appeal:

Workers, at a time when the National Trade Union Committee is engaged in (?consolidating the structure) of the General Union of Tunisian Labor [UGTT], at a time when the National Trade Union Committee has embarked on the preparation of studies regarding prices and wages and has contacted the officials to negotiate this important and vital issue which the working class is waiting for eagerly; at this important and fateful stage of the life of the union, which is preparing for the national congress, a strike took place at the National Transportation Company [SNT], and this was followed by another strike by the Tunisian National Railroad Company [SNCFT].

At this decisive stage in the life of the country and the union the committee deems it its duty to inform all workers [words indistinct] of the gravity of this situation since such moves do not serve the interests of the workers, nor do they serve [words indistinct] as they [words indistinct] and deceive the workers and also spread chaos among them; this is inconsistent with the present and future interests of the workers, and also with the country's march toward democracy.

These moves took place at the time when the National Trade Union Committee was discussing the material condition of the workers--which is sure to improve--in the interest of the workers, at the meeting devoted to the study of this condition which took place on 4 February. After the meeting the committee issued a statement and set up a subcommittee with the task of preparing an urgent study of prices and their negative impact on purchasing power. The [words indistinct] was prepared, some official contacts took place in this respect a week ago and a meeting between the National Trade Union Committee and the prime minister was fixed for 6 March to study this vital and [word indistinct] issue.

On the other hand, the National Trade Union Committee called upon the elected trade union bodies to embark on preparing their own proposals for a review of the basic laws and joint contracts in order that UGTT would be able to enter into negotiations with the parties concerned.

The National Trade Union Committee, meeting today, addresses a warm appeal to the brother-workers in the transport and railways companies to let reason and composure prevail and to defend their true interests through legal methods and [word indistinct] dialogue; also to (?listen) to trade union officials at the transport (?company) and the recently elected [word indistinct] Trade Union of the Railways, and that is by resuming work--stressing that their vocational demands, which are represented in particular in the review of the basic laws of the transport and railways workers, (?will be reviewed) within the framework of the review of the basic laws and joint contracts.

Workers, the National Trade Union Committee urgently appeals to you for constant vigilance to protect your interests and to oppose the advocates of division and chaos who are planning to harm the UGTT and the people's gains, and also to destroy the democratic trend.

Long live UGTT: free, strong and independent! Long live Tunisia, free for ever!

[Signed] Chairman of the National Trade Union Committee

NATO-STYLE ALLIANCE MAY BE PROPOSED TO HAIG

TA051139 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 5 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[By political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] A proposal raised in Jerusalem in anticipation of the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to Israel is to discuss with him the possibility of establishing an alliance of countries in the region along the lines of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which Haig was the commander in the past.

The proposal was raised by senior diplomatic observers and it still requires further discussion. It is based on the following elements: the U.S. desire to establish a strategic prop in the region and the assumption that a possibility exists of establishing a joint framework between Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, no matter how weak its foundation may be in the early stages.

The senior diplomatic observers point out that Secretary of State Haig is due to be in Israel for only 1 day and that every minute of his visit will therefore be "a golden minute," as they put it, for bringing up a list of topics and for discussing them in an orderly and concise manner. According to the observers, it would be advisable to set up an interministerial committee for formulating the precise details of the visit.

Among the topics that such a committee will have to work out, the following were mentioned:

Consolidating the concept that Israel is a strategic asset for the United States;

Summing up lines for continued negotiations with Egypt;

Summing up the issue of supervision in the Sinai, following Israel's withdrawal in April 1982;

Discussing outlines for a joint strategic outlook;

Formulating demands that will guarantee that U.S. interests will be safeguarded.

The observers believe it is possible to establish an alliance or a common preliminary framework between Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia on the basis of the Saudi declaration, that it does not oppose the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. The observers hold the opinion that the United States will be able to persuade Saudi Arabia to come out with such a declaration, if the secretary of state accepts the idea of establishing a Middle Eastern framework for strategic cooperation.

The observers also believe that if the Saudis are persuaded to make a statement to this effect, the next country to join the alliance will be Sudan, and then the way will be paved for all four countries together with the United States to talk Jordan into joining the new framework and the negotiating process.

When Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir returns to Israel on Saturday night, preparations for the U.S. secretary of state's visit here will begin.

JERUSALEM SKEPTICAL ABOUT HAIG'S PROSPECTS

TA051153 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Mar 81 p 1

[By Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Political sources in Jerusalem voiced the opinion that the chances of Haig's plan to bring the Israeli and the Saudi stances together are very remote in view of Saudi Arabia's radical stance against the peace process and its fear of drastic reactions on the part of the rejection front countries. According to the reports received in Jerusalem, Egypt is also skeptical about Haig's prospects for success.

With an eye toward Haig's visit to the Middle East, comprehensive political discussions will be held in Jerusalem in which the diverse aspects of U.S.-Israeli relations and the possibility of Israel's becoming part of the strategic deployment in the region will be examined.

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION REJECT EUROPEAN INITIATIVE

TA060826 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] In meetings conducted in the last 2 days in Israel with Sir John Graham, an envoy of British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington, representatives of the government and the opposition unanimously rejected the European initiative.

The government's position was explained to the British diplomat by Director General of the Foreign Ministry David Qimhi, while the Labor Party's position was expressed by MK Abba Eban in a meeting the two men held last night.

Eban explained that the European initiative was rejected on the grounds of having a one-sided and dangerous approach on the Palestinian issue and because this initiative undermined the peace process agreed upon in negotiations with Egypt.

QIMHI VIEWS SAUDI PURCHASE, U.S. RELATIONS

TA060648 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] There is almost no chance that Israel can prevent the sale of attack equipment for Saudi F-15's by the United States. That's the assessment of Foreign Ministry Director-General David Qimhi. He told QOL YISRA'EL's political correspondent that Israel must consider this in planning its response, weighing the effects of a head-on collision with the Reagan administration. Qimhi warned that an open confrontation with the administration that has just taken office would not be good for Israel. It would rob Israel of its influence on questions no less important, concerning the new strategy of the Americans in the Middle East. Even so, Qimhi emphasized that Israel takes a dim view of the Saudi Arms deal and Foreign Minister Shamir made the case strongly during his talks in Washington.

On another subject, Qimhi commented about the sale of Israeli weapons to dictatorial regimes in Latin America. Qimhi remarked that Israel cannot be more discriminating than other arms suppliers, like the United States, France and Britain. He added that the weapons sales are important to Israel's economy and to the military industries.

EXPANSION OF ECONOMIC TIES WITH AFRICA EXPLORED

TA051242 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Mar 81 p 1

[By Paris correspondent Tamar Golan]

[Text] The chief of the International Cooperation Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is leaving Abidjan today on his tour of the African Continent to ascertain the possibility of expanding the department's activity into Africa, but without making the activity contingent on renewing diplomatic relations with Israel.

Rahamim Timor, the head of the International Cooperation Department, has so far visited Kenya, Malawi, Lesotho, Nigeria and the Ivory Coast, and he is leaving for Liberia today. He calls his trip a "study tour." Mr Timor did not meet with any prime minister or with foreign ministers of the countries in which he visited.

It seems that following recent contacts the Foreign Ministry has reached the conclusion that no major African country is seriously thinking of renewing diplomatic relations with Israel, at least not in the foreseeable future.

Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny has recently told the deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, Eliyashiv Ben-Horin, that the Ivory Coast was the last to sever its relations with Israel in 1973, but it could not be the first to renew them. Mr Ben-Horin visited Abidjan 6 weeks ago on an exploratory trip which was not made public until now.

Contrary to the difficulties Israel is encountering in its attempts to have diplomatic relations renewed, economic activity has been expanding more or less without restriction. Israeli businessmen, especially Solel Boneh [Histadrut Construction Company] officials, are currently operating even in the "revolutionary" countries. The company is having problems finding enough experts to operate there with all the tenders it has won.

The new director general of the Foreign Ministry, David Qimhi, knows Africa well. Upon his initiative a new line is being formed: contacts in all fields without renewing diplomatic ties as a precondition.

PERES VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR PEACE SETTLEMENT

LD271615 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 22 Feb 81 pp 36-37

[Unattributed interview with Israel Labor Party Secretary Shimon Peres: "New Way of Making Peace"--date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: It is now a foregone conclusion that the Israel Labor Party will win the elections. But will it win them with an absolute majority?

Answer: This is the aim we have set ourselves in this election campaign, which has been longer and costlier than necessary. It will not be easy to achieve, since no party has ever achieved it in Israel. But we are depending on it. To tackle our problems we need the strong support that only an absolute majority can provide: It is a unique opportunity and one not to be missed.

Question: If you do not succeed, what possibility do you foresee of forming a coalition with other groups, obviously excluding the Religious Party?

Answer: We would like to form as broad a coalition as possible, based on our political principles. If the National Religious Party accepted this policy line of ours we might even reach an agreement.

Question: Do you believe that a new party will stem from the Weizman-Dayan alliance? What prospects would it have?

Answer: I do not believe that the Israelis would support a party such as that, full of authoritative individuals but without any ideological foundation. Despite my great respect for the individuals, therefore, I believe that it would be a mistake to form a new party.

Question: In your opinion what have Begin's most important errors been?

Answer: It was not a matter of specific tactical errors. It was his general approach, his fundamental outlook that was at fault. Begin regarded the entire world as a single evil force mobilized against us, and to combat it he sought justification for the most extreme forms of action. So much for the political aspect. With regard to the economic aspect, he tried to pursue Milton Friedman's theories, and this attempt failed when it came up against the reality of the situation.

Question: What difference is there between the plans of the Begin government and those of a Labor government without the Religious Party's backing?

Answer: On the political plane our government, unlike Begin's will be willing to withdraw from the occupied territories on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. These territories would be transferred to the Jordanian-Palestinian state, which would thus include the majority of the existing Palestinian population. The Labor Party is willing to discuss all this with the Palestinians who recognize Israel and reject terrorism.

Question: Would you care to be more specific?

Answer: The first step could be an agreement on autonomy for the Gaza Strip. The second, an invitation to the Jordanian Government to participate in the negotiations, which would imply, above all, peace with Jordan. In a third stage we would invite the Jordanians and representatives of the Palestinian residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to negotiate on all future issues, including the global solution of the Palestinian problem. Last, we would concentrate all our diplomatic efforts in the Middle East region instead of directing them toward Europe or the United States.

Question: But what if Husayn is unwilling to play the Jordanian option card, as seems to be the case?

Answer: I am convinced that it will be possible to reach a provisional agreement with Jordan, if not actually a definitive settlement of the issue. In any case Jordan must realize that if it did not intend to take the path of peace we would have other ideas on how to achieve it and would produce them when the time comes.

Question: Do you Laborites hope that Brandt and Kreisky will help you to resolve the problems with Jordan? Was this point discussed in Vienna last month?

Answer: The Socialist International leaders have already helped in the past to assemble our coalition leaders and As-Sadat round a table. There is no doubt that at the right time they would succeed in bringing Jordan's and Israel's viewpoints closer.

Question: Which Arabic figure attended the meeting with Kreisky?

Answer: None.

Question: If one day the PLO joined the Socialist International, as some people are already hoping, would the Israel Labor Party remain in the organization along with the PLO?

Answer: We cannot support such a proposal for several reasons. First it must be said that the PLO is split into six different factions, and further subfactions: Who would take binding decisions? The PLO is like a broken glass: Can you drink from a broken glass? Second, the PLO proclaims in its documents that it wants to destroy Israel: We certainly cannot negotiate with those who want to destroy us. Faced with the alternatives, we consider Jordan (which is itself a Palestinian state) the most responsible interlocutor, because it is able to make and honor undertakings. So if you say "yes" to Jordan you have to say "no" to the PLO.

Question: You have met with Giscard d'Estaing. What did you discuss?

Answer: We analyzed international issues in general, particularly those closest to the Middle East. Relations with France have had their ups and downs but I am sure that in the future France's warm feelings toward Israel will find expression on the political plane too.

Question: How do you view relations with Germany?

Answer: Fairly good. Speaking recently with Schmidt, I criticized the Venice document and the possibility of selling tanks to Saudi Arabia. Schmidt replied to me that no decision will be made hurriedly or without its being submitted to the Bundestag. We also regard Brandt's and Wehner's viewpoint on the matter as positive.

Question: The United States now has Reagan: What significance might this leadership change have for Israel?

Answer: I have good reasons to be optimistic about the new U.S. administration's attitude toward Israel. During the election campaign Reagan said he intended to continue peace action in the Middle East and that he regarded Israel as a political ally. I do not believe he wants to go back on that.

MOSHE DAYAN TO ANNOUNCE DECISION ON 2 APR

TA061129 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Knesset member Moshe Dayan has said that he will announce whether he is to establish a new list for the Knesset elections on 2 April. He expressed his opinion that there was a need for such a list, especially in order to influence foreign policy and relations with the Arabs.

Mr Dayan, speaking at a Bamah rally in Ramat Aviv, said that he had general and personal qualms, but his decision would be decided by his own considerations and not the opposition of the press or the parties. He commented that one of the decisive considerations would be whether a common platform with all those who wanted to join the new list could be made.

Dayan also repeated his plan to unilaterally implement autonomy, saying that he was raising this proposal not necessarily because of his support for it but because there was no other way at the moment of taking the initiative so that the peace progress could continue.

DAYAN EXPECTED TO MEET WITH AS-SADAT IN CAIRO

TA051613 Tel Aviv HA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Mar 81 p 2

[By political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Knesset member Moshe Dayan has asked the Foreign Ministry for its opinion about his being invited to Cairo to participate in a political seminar next week to be conducted by OCTOBER magazine. The Foreign Ministry has told Dayan that there is no objection to having him participate in the political seminar in Cairo.

Knesset member Dayan has also asked for a representative of the Israeli Embassy in Egypt to accompany him during the talks and take minutes, including minutes of statements Dayan would make at the political seminar.

Dayan was told by the Israeli Embassy in Cairo that it would be happy to meet his request and press attache Eli Laniado will be his official escort during the meetings.

During his visit in Cairo Dayan will apparently meet President as-Sadat, although he has not yet received an official invitation from the Egyptian president.

The editor of OCTOBER magazine, Anis Mansur, took the initiative for Dayan's visit to Cairo.

AUSTRIA TO SUPPLY TANKS TO SAUDI ARABIA

TA011243 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Mar 81 p 2

[By Vienna correspondent Ben Zugenreich]

[Text] Austria will soon join the list of countries supplying sophisticated offensive weapons to Saudi Arabia. "There are very specific plans to that effect and we intend to supply these weapons to the Saudis," Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky confirmed to the MA'ARIV correspondent.

The weapons in question are Austrian-made Kuirassier tanks. These tanks were also offered to Cairo during Kreisky's visit to Egypt about 2 weeks ago. At that time Kreisky stated that there were no objections for such a deal since Egypt was no longer a "crisis area." Kreisky added: "If the Camp David accords achieved anything, it is that there is peace between Egypt and Israel."

SA'D HADDAD DENIES THREATING TO ATTACK SIDON

TA060714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Sa'd Haddad, the commander of the Christian militia in southern Lebanon, has denied having threatened to shell Sidon because he did not receive \$5 million from the Beirut government. Our correspondent, Ya'el 'Ezri, reports from Haddad that he did spend 4 years negotiating with Beirut over the payment of his soldiers' salaries, but he did not threaten to attack Sidon as a retaliation for not having received the money.

Last night the United States sharply condemned Haddad, saying that the threat to shell Sidon because he had not received the money was a criminal act.

ETHIOPIAEDUCATIONAL RADIO INAUGURATED IN LEGHEDADI

LD021202 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 27 Feb 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 Feb (ENA)--An educational radio transmission station was officially inaugurated recently in Leghedadi near Addis Araba. The newly opened mass media facility is one of the nine radio transmitters to be installed by the Ministry of Education to help boost education through electronic mass media. Education through radio is being so far conducted via only two transmission stations.

The 14 Ethiopia regions are lacking good roads as well as teachers and that underlines significance of mass media communication for the development of education opportunities for regular as well as adult students.

A high Ethiopian official said that additional transmitters were set up recently in nine regions of the country with financial aid obtained from the World Bank. Ninety percent of Ethiopia will be covered by the education through radio programme when the nine stations begin operation shortly.

ANTIGOVERNMENT FORCES CLAIM MILITARY VICTORY

LD012206 (Clandestine) Voice of Tigre Revolution in Tigrina to Ethiopia 1345 GMT 1 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Our heroic fighters of the Tigre Peoples' Liberation Front [TPLF] on Thursday, 26 February, in a place called Adirga on the western front, scored a brilliant victory in a military engagement. In this attack, the fighters of the TPLF engaged the enemy's 35th and 37th mountain brigades and an additional [name indistinct] company force for 7 hours, killing 110 soldiers and wounding another 310, of whom 12 were officers and another 4 cadres.

In addition, our fighters of the TPLF captured 42 Kalashnikov rifles, 10 telescopic rifles, 13 Bren guns and other useful items.

The rest of the enemy soldiers were able neither to rescue the wounded nor give them food. Following this, helicopters, escorted by warplanes, started dropping food to the wounded.

The day before this engagement another took place at Gereb between our TPLF fighters and the Ethiopian soldiers, in which 10 enemy soldiers were killed, another 3 wounded, and 4 captured. This boosted morale for the second battle.

ERITREAN RADIO REPORTS DEATHS IN ARMY 'SHOOTOUT'

LD051224 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrina 0400 GMT 5 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Tigre--Reports from the Tigre People's Liberation Front say that a shootout broke out among Dergue soldiers stationed in the town of Hageresalam in Tigre. In the shootout 21 Dergue soldiers were killed and many others seriously wounded.

KENYAINFORMATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON BANNED NEWSPAPER

LD051226 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 5 Mar 81 EA

[Text] The minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Peter Oloo-Aringo, has disclosed that the VOICE OF AFRICA newspaper was banned because it was not carrying out responsible journalism and was engaged in other activities which were undermining the security of the state. He was answering questions from the newspaper editors attending the 30th annual general assembly of the International Press Institute yesterday.

Mr Aringo said that after thorough investigations by the government, it was found that the activities of some of the individuals behind the VOICE OF AFRICA newspaper were different from the concept of journalism. He pointed out that although Kenya guarantees freedom of press, that freedom should not be used to undermine the security of the state and the common goals of the people. He described the freedom of press as an elastic concept, adding that Kenya is adhering to the freedom of the press as guaranteed in the country's constitution.

Referring to the Kenya press, Mr Aringo said that the government was treating the local press as an ally in exposing corrupt practices and such other issues.

SEYCHELLES

NEWSPAPER COMPARES EL SALVADOR, CHAD, SCORES U.S.

ABO51531 Paris AFP in French 1343 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Victoria, 5 March (AFP)--A Seychelles daily newspaper, in comparing the situations in El Salvador and Chad in its Thursday edition considers that there are two weights and measures for judging the situation in those two countries.

In Ndjamena, the newspaper writes, Tripoli's assistance to end the war constitutes an intervention. In El Salvador Washington's assistance for heightening and pursuing the war there is an acquired right--from where, no one knows--and about which no one can complain.

Intervention ceases to be called intervention when the people's struggle, involving the biggest political factions, is stifled in favor of dictatorship, the paper adds.

The West, which never misses an opportunity to question the aid given by certain African countries to other African countries threatened with destabilization, has shut its eyes and is silent over the situation in El Salvador where more American advisers have been sent, in preparation for massive intervention, the paper concludes.

SOMALIA

ABO LIBERATION FRONT CONGRESS OPENS 4 MAR

LD051208 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 5 Mar 81 EA

[Summary] The third general congress of the Somali Abo Liberation Front [SALF] officially opened at 1730 yesterday. All the front's groupings, including the district elders of the Somali Abo territory, commanders of the front's forces, religious leaders, and youth and social organizations are represented at the congress. SALF Secretary General Challe Wako Guto has addressed the congress on the struggle being waged by the heroic SALF forces against the Abyssinians. He called on the Somali Abo people to intensify their struggle until final victory is won.

TANZANIA

SIX-NATION MWANZA SUMMIT MEETING 'POSTPONED'

LD051820 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 5 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--A State House spokesman said today that a summit meeting between six African presidents which was to have taken place tomorrow in Mwanza has been postponed until next week.

Yesterday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that President Nyerere had invited the leaders of Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi to join him on a 1-day summit tomorrow to discuss good neighborliness.

In January, the presidents of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia met in Kampala for a four-nation summit which dealt with local security problems. The presidents agreed that new steps should be taken to settle the outstanding problems related to sharing out the assets and liabilities of the East African community which linked Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda until it collapsed in mid-1977.

NYERERE SPEECH WARNS OF POSSIBILITY OF FAMINE

LD052100 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1307 GMT 5 Mar 81 EA

[Address to the nation by President Julius Nyerere at the Mwanza sports field--live]

[Excerpts] Brother compatriots, first I wish to thank the people of Mwanza for the good reception accorded to me and my colleagues since our arrival in your region. We have been here for more than a week and we are here for one precise reason: As I have said in the past and on many occasions, our country is at present facing major problems, and in fact my reason for calling this meeting is to strive to explain once again the major problems facing us.

I say that I decided to come here to explain the problems our country is facing, and at present we are facing food shortages in the country. And I have been informed that three of our regions, or rather four, are facing the major problems more acutely than the other regions. These are the regions around the lake--Mwanza, Shinyanga, Mara and Kagera. They have serious shortages of food. So I decided to come here and see for myself, at least in Mwanza region, the real situation. This is the reason that brought me here.

It is now evident that the problems of which I have been told do exist.[applause] would like to ask you not to clap, as the problems on which I am to dwell are serious, and I do not really believe that they need applauding.

Our problems are great. They have two main origins: One is the economic situation in the country, maybe peasants understand this problem better than the workers, as they are the ones who till the land and they are the ones who reap the harvests. Those of us in offices sometimes do not know whether the peasants have filled the land or whether they have harvested. And when we eat and are subsequently satisfied, we assume that they have harvested, when in actual fact they have not had good harvests. For the last 3 years we have not had good harvests and we have had major problems with the weather. And this is a situation that will continue and I will emphasize it. It is a situation which, unfortunately, may persist. Thus we have and are facing food shortages at present. The present food stocks in the country in general are inadequate and this has been brought about by the reasons I have just explained.

For the other cause, of which I presume you are thinking, we can find a remedy. This is the system of distributing the little we obtain. We do not satisfy all our needs. Since my arrival in Mwanza, I have been observing to try to understand what the needs are and what we actually receive. The boys have given me figures on which I will brief you. They show us that Mwanza, and I think this applies equally to the other regions--Shinyanga, Mara and Kagera--does not receive enough food. This is the first problem. There is not enough food coming into the region compared to its needs. I will give you a few examples for last month, February of this year. I am told that the needs for corn meal are 30,000 bags for last month. But as of 20 February they received only 5,422 bags. This is a big shortfall.

They need whole corn for milling or for distribution to those who can mill it--approximately 20,000 bags--but what they received was only 3,525. They required 10,000 bags of sorghum but they only obtained 6,835 bags.

What we are doing now with the food we have, even though it is not enough--more than anything else what we require is a system of transportation. Before I left Dar es Salaam I was told that we need approximately 22 rail freight cars to transport essential commodities from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza. Actually sometimes there are only 3, at other times only 5, and sometimes 10.

This all emphasizes the point that at present our food is imported from outside Tanzania. We have only one major entry point through which all this comes and this is Dar es Salaam port. Our main mode of transporting such items is the railway. The main railway was built by the Germans before I was born. It is in bad shape. The one that runs from Tabora to Mwanza was built by the British and it is now two [as heard] years old. This one is also not particularly good. We have only one railway line from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza, and this is the one on which we rely to bring in foodstuffs in large quantities for the needs of Shinyanga, Mwanza, Mara and Kagera regions. So this is a great problem. And it is right that we should all understand this.

We will do everything possible to bring into these regions all the food which we can obtain from within those areas of Tanzania that are not as badly hit and that have some food, and from outside Tanzania, if we can obtain it [applause].

When a businessman obtains these commodities and when he knows that he can sell them at a bigger profit in Uganda or in Kenya or in Rwanda, then he will smuggle them out. This is how he will behave. He will take them there where he will receive more money, and they go there. We know them and they always cross the lake in canoes. Sometimes we station a police force to apprehend them, but then we do not catch them [laughter].

But in comparing the year 1974-75 with this period, there are two major differences. First, in 1974-75 we had money. We faced food shortages but we had foreign reserves with which to buy food from outside. But now we do not have the money. We have no foreign reserves with which to buy food in quantity. During 1974-75 the food shortages were not as widespread as they have been in this instance. The food shortages are extensive and widespread, all over Shinyanga, Mwanza, Mara and in some parts of Kagera.

The year 1974 was a year of famine in many areas of Africa. In Ethiopia alone 250,000 people died. None died here, so we bragged that no Tanzanian died of hunger that year. But next year some people might die. This is not a joke; next year some Tanzanians might die of hunger, and this is no laughing matter.

My problem is that I do not know if I can make the Tanzanians understand the problem facing us. Next year we will be faced with a major problem of famine. Many Tanzanians might die next year. But people do not understand this; they think this is a joke, they are given guidelines to which they do not listen. They are told about the realities of the situation but they think it is a joke.

Some neighboring countries hide the true facts about the food situation in their countries. They too have major problems; in fact some of them are worse than ours.

Since 1974 I have said: Grow sorghum. But some of us have not been heeding my advice, because we have had enough to eat. When you have enough food, you can afford to be choosy. You can choose, for instance, to eat white corn meal. But this is not possible when we have problems.

Although this is the situation--it is very bad and there is no rain--we must not despair. If we despair, we will suffer more. In the Christian faith despair is the greatest sin. It is the sin that takes you to hell. You can be forgiven all other sins except this, for it shows that one has no faith in God. And so let us all have faith and never despair. It is true that the situation is bad. It is true that the situation is extremely bad and very frightening, and if it should persist as it is now I do not know what will happen to us next year, because it is by no means possible to import food from abroad--adequate food to feed 6-8 million. This is impossible and many people may die.

CHADUN MISSION STUDIES RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE

AB060636 Paris AFP in English 0428 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Maroua, northern Cameroon, March 9 (AFP)--A multiagency United Nations delegation left here Thursday for Chad on a fact-finding mission.

The delegation includes representatives of the U.N. Children's Fund, the Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunications Union and the International Civil Aviation Organization.

It met Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei Thursday evening and was to meet other Chadian officials today to discuss reconstruction of the war-ravaged state before going to the south of the country next week.

ZAIREMOBUTO'S VISIT TO KASAI ORIENTAL COUNTERS 'LIES'

AB041345 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko's visit to Mbuji-Mayi constituted for the people of Kasai Oriental not only a source of consolation but also a stinging denial of the lies spread by some citizens who have gone astray. It will be recalled that the foreign press, and especially the Belgian, recently spread the false news that there were incidents in Mbuji-Mayi in particular and in Kasai Oriental in general following the MPR Central Committee's decisions against those who have been called the New Year's eve conspirators.

Addressing the traditional chiefs of Kasai Oriental yesterday morning, the head of state removed all doubts concerning his feelings toward the former people's commissioners involved in this conspiracy. The MPR founding chairman's reaction to the case of Tshisekedi, Makanda, Ngalula and their comrades was that of a nonvindictive family head who punishes his children not by banning them definitively from their home but by giving them a correction so that they may be in a position to participate more actively and effectively in the harmonious progress of the family.

BRIEFS

BUJUMBURA TV SET SEIZURES--The Burundian police have seized all the television sets in the capital, Bujumbura, it was learned on 20 February in Nairobi. According to the Bujumbura daily, LE RENOUVEAU DE BURUNDI, the country, which does not have national television, "has a sort of right of monopoly on television" by forbidding its citizens to listen to "a program that is not conceived and produced in their country." The newspaper does not specify which programs are the targets, but it probably has to do with those of Zaire, a French-speaking neighbor of Burundi. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Feb 81 p 10 WA]

CAPE VERDEFOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES ON OFFICIAL TRIP

AB031957 Paris AFP in French 1759 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Praia, 3 March (AFP)--Mr Silvino da Lux, Cape Verdian minister of foreign affairs, left Praia on Tuesday for Niger, Sierra Leone and Mali. Mr da Lux is carrying messages from the Cape Verdian head of state, Mr Aristides Pereira, to his counterparts in those countries.

Mr Pereira explains in those messages the reasons leading Cape Verde to found its own party, the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, after the coup d'etat which took place on 14 November in Guinea-Bissau, a country with which Cape Verde was linked by the same party, that is, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

GHANALIMANN SPEECH ON EVE OF INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

AB052031 Accra Domestic Service in English 1815 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Address to the nation by President Dr Hilla Limann on the eve of the 24th anniversary of Ghana's independence--live]

[Text] Good evening fellow citizens: With the historic words of "Ghana our beloved country is free forever," the late osagyefo, Dr Kwame Nkrumah, of blessed memory proclaimed our political independence 24 years ago. This lit the flame of pervasive euphoria and measureless hope for a better future throughout independent Ghana and our continent and which has continued to burn since then. As the poets would have put it, blessed was it in that hour to be born; but to be young was to reach heaven.

Having boldly and proudly stepped out of 113 years of colonial rule to take our destiny into our own hands and reshape it to our hearts' content, we were also determined to help the whole of our continent shake off colonial rule so that all Africans can be masters of their own fate. On the eve of this 24th reenactment of the drama of 6 March 1957, we must set the stage by first paying tribute to the gallant and selfless founding fathers, the sons and daughters of our motherland who sacrificed their all in sweat, toil, blood and lives to win for us the freedom we have all so greatly cherished since then. This happy, historic and unforgettable event, however, also requires us soberly to reflect on our successes and failures in the pursuit of freedom and justice in our lives so that we may the better understand our present problems and how to solve them now and in the years ahead.

During the last 24 years we have passed through many economic crises and sociopolitical upheavals but we have also always managed to contain them and remain firmly united in diversity, convinced that we share one common national temper, outlook and fate. We have maintained our political independence through our resilience, tolerance and understanding despite economic mismanagement, shortages, deprivations, hardships and even starvation. We have often felt cheated and bitter, but since stability and economic development have eluded us and thus made our political independence sound like a cruel joke or a hoax, only our proverbial good humor, even in adversity, which has baffled many observers and thus attracted their respect and admiration rather than their unmitigated contempt, has sustained our willpower to continue living together as a united national community.

Acutely aware of this discrepancy between the high expectations of our political independence and the harsh realities of our poor economic performance, the People's National Party administration has not taken and dares not take the good qualities and tolerance of our citizens for granted. Indeed, we came into being with the sole purpose and determination to harness and direct these qualities for the recovery of our economy, self-respect, sense of dignity and national prestige. We shall, therefore, do everything within our power to promote the orderly achievement of all-round improvement in the lives of all citizens. While we can all congratulate ourselves that things have not fallen apart due to our innate determination and perseverance, we must also concede that we have misapplied our political liberty and undisputed intelligence to destroy our economy and negate the great expectations of our fellow citizens.

This analysis and frank admission must be the starting point from which we can take heart and resolve to make amends through more responsible, honest and hard work for better successes and achievements in the years ahead: "Pas de pitie pour les dupes" [no pity for the fools]. And posterity will never forgive us if we continue in the course which has destroyed all that Ghanaians hold dear. We must all now take seriously the appeal I have made several times already about the need for the moral reformation and regeneration of our society. The slow, imperceptible erosion of our moral fibers, attitudes and values has been one of the root causes of our present socioeconomic malaise and should, therefore, be tackled now very vigorously by all concerned citizens, institutions and organizations which have this task as part of their *raison d'etre* in society.

Since assuming office, my administration has labored relentlessly in tackling our problems realistically and fearlessly. In doing so, we have never minced our words in laying bare the truth on facts as we see them about our present national economic situation. The facts we have repeatedly exposed to the public are based on our careful examination of the long-accumulated problems of the past which we have not created, but which we are determined to resolve with the collective mandate you have given us. To this end, we have undertaken extensive on-the-spot investigations through regional and district tours, supplemented daily by information and complaints readily and widely volunteered by concerned citizens. Our mature and candid appreciation of the facts of our present situation reveals the depressing enormity of our national problems and the ever-decreasing resources at our disposal to solve them. The most telling example of this bleak picture of our present economy is that while our demands for local and foreign goods have continued to grow with the rapid growth of our population, our domestic production and foreign earnings have been dwindling sharply for more than a decade now. Thus, our main foreign exchange earner, cocoa, which fetched over 3,205 pounds sterling per ton barely 2 years ago, now fetches less than half that price; that is, only 890 pounds per ton. Cocoa production and export have also dropped substantially from year to year since 1965. This has greatly depressed the lives of our farming community and also emptied our national coffers amidst the heightened long pent up demands of our wage and salary earners.

Countrymen, these and many other reasons have convinced the People's National Party administration of the absolute necessity to diversify our economy, particularly for our local food production and the sources of our external earnings. To this end, we are vigorously directing our efforts towards the diversified exploitation of our abundant natural and human resources. The renewed emphasis on agriculture and food production, the seminar on our gold and diamonds organized earlier this year and the encouragement we are giving to crude oil exploration are among the concrete steps that we have already taken towards the diversification of the economy and the fuller utilization of some of our rich natural and human resource endowments. However, in order to succeed we need the understanding, cooperation and honest hard work of all concerned citizens who want to help save our country from stagnation, further decline and total disgrace.

Fellow citizens, on this historic occasion of our independence anniversary celebrations, I wish to repeat and reemphasize that we must shake ourselves out of the apathy that has long weakened our willpower to strive even for sheer survival.

We must, therefore, now firmly resolve to rescue our nation from further decline through hard work and selfless devotion to duty and then move on to achieve greater success in the years ahead. But we cannot succeed in this long march towards restructuring our economy and restoring our once-enviable infrastructure to tolerable standards if we do not refrain from negative attitudes, indifference and despondency at home or recklessly running down our country abroad. We should not cut off our nose to spite our face. We should not shamefully abandon our dropping jaw mainly because others are slow in coming to help us bind it up.

As we start the 26th year of our existence as an independent and sovereign nation, each and every one of us must resolve to translate our political independence into true freedom, justice and happiness for all our citizens within the shortest possible time. We must give such a fitting account of ourselves from now on that by this time next year the silver jubilee celebrations of our independence will set yet another example for all Africa to emulate, praise or more, years later. In preparation for that great event we, as individuals, families and organizations, must tidy up all our surroundings and renovate our disfigured buildings. My administration will tackle the problems of the road transport and official accommodation facilities in the city of Accra for that historic occasion.

Countrymen, even though we have made much progress since 24 September 1979 in our determined effort to reinstalled democratic principles in our national lives by upholding the freedom of speech and respect for the African personality and human dignity, we must nevertheless continue to be extra-vigilant at all times in order to help safeguard our newly-established institutions, values and the democratic way of life which we have freely chosen for ourselves after many experiments and false paths in the political and economic wilderness. To this end, in all our utterances, attitudes and actions, we should studiously avoid creating the sort of wrong impressions and situations which can be exploited by adventurers and anarchists to throw overboard the principles, way of life and system of values we have so painstakingly and freely adopted for ourselves. Indeed our ability to maintain peace and stability shall continue to depend on the degree of sanity, self-discipline and responsible conduct we can instill in ourselves and in society. In short, the price of political liberty, economic progress and social justice is eternal vigilance, stability, and orderly changes of government in which to insure uninterrupted development.

During the past year, we have worked painstakingly to regain the goodwill and respect of friendly countries within our continent and further afield. Our nationals abroad have already begun to hold their heads high with this gradual restoration of our lost national image. Our voice within the comity of nations has started to command respect and serious consideration. We must, therefore, continue to work harder to discipline ourselves and to maintain law and order in our society so that our sense of dignity at home and respect for our country abroad can take deep and unshakeable root.

Excellencies and fellow citizens, we shall intensify our resumed active role in Africa and wider international affairs. With the struggle for the political independence of our continent drawing to an end, we must tune our willpower for the greater and more complex battles ahead. We should intensify our economic cooperation with other countries so that together we can the better take the next major step to review the inequitable international economic order that now exists between the Third World and the developed nations. We must step up horizontal cooperation within the southern hemisphere of our planet since this is what holds the key to the future survival of mankind. This is an uncontroversial fact which can neither be understood nor accepted now by [word indistinct] the world over, but it is inevitably irreversible.

Compatriots, with determination and hard work, success shall certainly crown our efforts. I therefore wish you all on this festive occasion a very happy 24th birthday anniversary celebration. Many happy returns of the day and for the months ahead. May you all enjoy the full meaning and values of true freedom and justice in our society.

Finally, fellow citizens, in view of the uniqueness of the declaration of our independence and its repercussions on the rest of the black race, my administration has decided that though other national holidays will be maintained, only 6 March shall be celebrated each year with full national honors, pomp and pageantry, embracing all sections of our community, since this is the one single event in our national evolution and history which unite us most as a people.

Long live Ghana! Thank you and good night.

NIGER

KOUNTCHE RECEIVES CAPE VERDE FOREIGN MINISTER

AB051441 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, this morning received the Cape Verdian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Silvino da Luz. The two men discussed bilateral issues on one hand and international issues on the other. The Cape Verdian minister seized the opportunity to explain to the head of state why Cape Verde decided to create the African Independence Party of Cape Verde, in place of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

NIGERIA

PAPER WELCOMES SOVIET PROTECTION OF MOZAMBIQUE

AB051025 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NIGERIAN STANDARD sees the recent move by the Soviet Union to protect Mozambique and the other frontline states from the unprovoked attacks of racist South Africa as a welcome relief to those countries. The paper observes that Mozambique has ostensibly been vulnerable to the apartheid regime's senseless aggression and believes that Soviet presence there will check further invasion. While the paper appreciates the efforts of the Organization of African Unity and the frontline states to contain the racist aggressions, it shares the view that the Soviet assistance is not unconnected with the backing South Africa is getting from some Western nations.

In its comment, the NIGERIAN CHRONICLE endorses the decision of the Organization of African Unity Ministerial Council meeting in Addis Ababa which, it says, calls for United Nations mandatory economic sanctions against apartheid South Africa. The paper suggests, however, that the OAU should also approach the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to impose and supervise an oil embargo on the racist regime. But it explains that regarding this move, the Western powers should be brought in within the scope of OPEC since it believes that they can always thwart any harsh measure against the Pretoria government.

SIERRA LEONE

STEVENS SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

AB060732 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] President Siaka Stevens has sent a message of congratulations to President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union on the election of the Soviet leader as secretary general of the Communist Party of the USSR.

On behalf of the Central Committee and on his own behalf as secretary general of the APC [All People's Congress] of Sierra Leone, he extended best wishes for the success of the revolution under President Brezhnev's active leadership.

OUTCOME OF FREETOWN EEC-ACP SESSION REPORTED

LD041051 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 2 Mar 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Few Specific Decisions at ACP-EEC Joint Committee Meeting"]

[Text] The EEC-African, Caribbean and Pacific countries [ACP] Consultative Assembly Joint Committee which had been meeting in Freetown since last Monday, ended its session Thursday evening [26 February]. Committee Cochairman Giovanni Persani indicated that the main political significance of this meeting is a reaffirmation of the cooperation between the European and ACP countries as an "inviolable foundation" at a time when this notion is being questioned by several Western powers. Aside from industrial cooperation, in which the results were considered disappointing, the final statement reflects some satisfaction with the way in which the two Lome conventions are functioning.

Deemed Unacceptable

In addition the slow progress in industrializing the ACP countries was condemned and "deemed unacceptable" by the European parliamentarians themselves. Hunger was also one of the participants' main concerns.

They stressed that the food situation has markedly deteriorated in most ACP countries, particularly in Africa, despite the fact that more than one-third of the European Development Fund's credits were devoted to the rural sector. Thus, the final statement calls for priority to be given to the development of the ACP states' food and agricultural production, with special attention being given to the drought-hit Sahel and Horn of Africa countries.

The statement also expressed the hope that an examination might be made of means by which the EEC could supply its surplus products to the ACP countries. As regards the fishing sector, the participants regretted the failure of negotiations on a community agreement.

They called for increased efforts in this sphere and expressed hope for new bilateral agreements between the EEC and ACP states or groups of states.

Finally the sugar problem was raised in an appendix to the final statement because the subject was so delicate.

This appendix reviews the demands already made by the ACP countries in Mr Insanally's (Guyana) general report. This report expressed in particular a wish for a "stable market at guaranteed prices for cane sugar exports to the community" for an indefinite period. Thus, hopes and wishful thinking marked these 4 days of work whose significance can only be assessed in the coming months.

Acceleration of World Crisis

Nonetheless, neither side failed to deplore the lack of cooperation in these time of crisis.

President Giscard d'Estaing's adviser, Michel Poniatowski, did not conceal this when he said: "The reduction in aid which some Western countries have decided to make is extremely dangerous. It even constitutes an acceleration of the world crisis because you can never grow rich on the poverty of others."

ANGOLAGDR OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR JOINT COMMISSION SESSION

LD051210 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Mar 81 EA

[Text] A GDR delegation led by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Luanda yesterday to participate in the proceedings of the fourth session of the PRA-GDR joint commission. On arrival, Wolfgang Rauchfuss referred to the development of bilateral friendly relations and cooperation, saying that the forthcoming session of the PRA-GDR joint commission will serve further to strengthen bilateral political and economic cooperation.

The GDR delegation was met on arrival by Fausting Muteka, Angolan minister of transport and communications, who is also the Angolan chairman of the PRA-GDR joint commission.

MPLA-LABOR PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS 3-4 MAR

LD052012 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 5 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Luanda--The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, which held an extraordinary session 3-4 March, has approved the national plan for 1981 to be submitted to the People's Assembly. This session, dedicated to the study of and (?decisions) on certain questions of the Angolan party and state, also dealt with readjustment of the national commission for defense and security following changes at party level, and the election of members following the institution of the Central Committee Secretariat.

In this extraordinary session, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party approved documents proposed by the Political Bureau connected with information [words indistinct] party structures; the convening of the first extraordinary congress; and questions connected with unity within the party.

In a message during the meeting, the Central Committee expressed its sorrow following the death of Mozambique Labor Minister Alberto Cassimo, who was a member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and People's Assembly deputy.

Central Committee Secretariat

LD052022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 5 Mar 81

["Pool" Item]

[Text] Luanda, 5 March (ANGOP)--The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, meeting in extraordinary session on March 3 and 4 under the chairmanship of its President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, having analyzed certain party and state issues, elected new members of the Central Committee Secretariat.

The following have been elected:

--President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, personal secretary;

--Lucio Lara, organizational secretary;

--Ambrosio Lukoki, secretary for matters of ideology, information and culture;

- Julio Mateus Paulo (Dino Matrosse), secretary of the party for defence and security;
- Henrique de Carvalho Santos (Onambwe), secretary for state and legal bodies;
- Roberto de Almeida, secretary of economic and social policy;
- Manuel Pedro Pacavira, secretary of the production sector;
- Afonso Van Dunem (M'binda), secretary for foreign relations;
- Ilidio Tome Alves Machado, secretary for administration and finances;

The Central Committee also elected Antonio Jacinto do Amaral Martins to the membership of the central control commissions as a full-time job.

The Central Committee approved the national 1981 plan to be submitted to the People's Assembly, and undertook the structuralization of the national defense and security commission, in view of the changes made at party level.

The Central Committee adopted documents presented by the Political Bureau regarding information to be given to party structures and the convening of the first extraordinary congress, as well as matters of unity within the party.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO ON EXPELLED U.S. OFFICIALS' DEPARTURE

LD051726 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1600 GMT 5 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Three of the four [as heard] officials of the U.S. central espionage agency, CIA, expelled from Mozambique, left Maputo this afternoon through the border with Swaziland at Namaacha. The fourth official, [name indistinct] Olivier Jr, will leave Maputo tomorrow for South Africa.

The four officials of the U.S. central espionage agency were expelled from Mozambique for carrying out proved acts of espionage, subversion and interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique under the cover of U.S. diplomats of the U.S. Embassy in Maputo.

Meanwhile, American cooperative workers [cooperantes] in Maputo have expressed their understanding, support and solidarity but no surprise in a first reaction following the news of the expulsion of CIA agents under the cover of the U.S. Embassy in Maputo.

I am not surprised, said a long-time American resident of Maputo. Referring to the news, he added that he had already expected this to happen. Speaking to the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY, the same individual said he was surprised at the (?discovery) of the espionage network in that it is not common to detect a network of this nature. Accordingly, he said, the discovery was an important victory for Mozambique because it means a [word indistinct] to the CIA in terms of the nature of destabilization acts carried out by the organization in Southern Africa.

Elements of the American community contacted by the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY asked not to be named.

A declaration made by two other American citizens expressed their total support for Mozambique (?actions and efforts) in order to consolidate the revolution ensuring its political, economic and military security.

Elsewhere, the declaration stated that the support rendered by Mozambique to the liberation movements in southern Africa has become a particular target of CIA attacks. Referring to the recent sending of U.S. military advisers to El Salvador, the declaration added that the U.S. cooperative workers in Maputo know that the administration of President Reagan is intensifying the U.S. military involvement against progressive regimes in southern Africa as much as in Central America. In this context and according to the declaration, the U.S. cooperative workers support the Mozambique (?people) in their greater vigilance against imperialism.

Further Report

LD061154 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 5 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Five of the six [as heard] members of the CIA spy network who were ordered on Wednesday night to leave Mozambique have now left the country. The five left through Swaziland and the sixth member of the group is to leave for South Africa before the weekend. The spies were identified by the Mozambican authorities as members of a CIA network which furnished information to the South African security services about the location of African National Congress residences in Mozambique. Just over a month ago South African commandos attacked 3 African National Congress residences near Maputo, killing 12 refugees. The six spies expelled were on the Mozambican security ministry's list of 15 Americans who had been building up the CIA's activities in Mozambique for more than 5 years. The other nine are no longer in the country.

Giving details of the network's activities, the ministry said the North Americans had recruited agents among Mozambicans and foreigners living in the country to collect military, political and economic information. Among the targets were also, in the past, ZANU facilities in Mozambique and the information collected was passed on to the Smith regime.

The ministry's communique went on: It is (?all too clear) that the CIA, using South Africa as a base, is directing the support of the counterrevolutionary gang operating in southern Africa with the objective of provoking the destabilization of the independent countries of the region. The facts also show, the communique continued, that South Africa is the main instrument of imperialism in its strategy of subversion against the peoples of southern Africa. The communique ended by saying that further details of the CIA activities in Mozambique, including the identities of (?its) agents, will be made known at a suitable time. A number of arrests have been made.

Reaction to U.S. Reply

LD061142 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Mar 81 EA

[Text] A senior official of the Mozambique Government has described the answer of the U.S. State Department to the expulsion of the four officials of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the CIA, as hardly a subtle attempt to present Mozambique as a Cuban satellite.

He went on to say that in the American answer one can easily detect a certain dose of racism. A short while after the Mozambique Foreign Ministry had informed the U.S. diplomatic mission that the four CIA officials had 48 hours to leave the country, the U.S. State Department issued a communique. The communique said, among other things: We are aware of a visit to Maputo of a very important member of the Cuban counter-intelligence services at this moment, end of quote.

The communique also mentioned the visit to Maputo of workers of the magazine COVERT ACTION, which for a number of years has been identifying CIA officials and agents throughout the world. The senior Mozambique official said that the U.S. State Department, by alleging that there had been Cuban involvement and, in particular, American involvement, had intended to present Mozambicans as incapable of discovering the U.S. intelligence network by themselves. This is racism, he added.

Meanwhile, the newspaper NOTICIAS, published today, gives biographies of and facts on the main officials and collaborators of the network of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, which has been dismantled in our country.

We recall that following the unmasking of the CIA network in Mozambique, a number of foreigners and Mozambicans were detained for involvement in subversive actions against our government.

ZAMBIA

PAPER CONDEMNS REAGAN'S SOUTH AFRICA POLICY

LD051148 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0525 GMT 5 Mar 81 CA

[Text] Here is today's TIMES OF ZAMBIA opinion column, Thursday, 5th March 1981:

President Reagan has come out true to form. He has explicitly said that the United States cannot abandon apartheid South Africa. To her, South Africa is a wartime ally, a producer of vital minerals, a country that strategically is essential to the free world. Now we have heard it from the horse's mouth. So long as South Africa is economically and strategically important to the West, so long will the West, headed by America's new conservatism, tolerate apartheid. The apartheid rulers in Pretoria must today be wringing their hands in high glee at Reagan's remarks buttressing the evil apartheid.

As this column had predicted last January, America's foreign policy is being determined by friendship towards America and her strategic objectives, not by morality or human rights. Morality in world politics has been thrown overboard. Rabid conservatism, personified by the likes of Reagan and Thatcher, is slowly but surely stepping in. Zambia and the rest of free Africa should seriously take stock of this conservatism in the West and choose their true friends accordingly.

In real terms, Africa has struggled for freedom with little direct help from the United States. In many ways America has morally and materially stood with the enemies of the struggling masses of the African people. If the United States is free to choose its friends, so too must free Africa choose its friends when in need. America cannot be a true friend of free Africa. Reagan's remarks have dashed any such hopes.

So the liberation of Namibia and eventually of South Africa itself should be the priority task of free Africa and her true allies. This is because Reagan has no intention of severing South Africa from the filthy tentacles of naked racialism. He does not seem to realize that the threat that apartheid holds is war arising from racial violence when the patience of the black man in South Africa collapses. Those who back this apartheid--and Reagan has chosen himself as one--are morally responsible for the cruelties of that system. Reagan has sold the conscience of the American people for investment in and profit from South Africa. Sooner or later Reagan will have to make a bitter choice when his friendship with South Africa, his country's profits and investments there all go up in smoke out of the fire of a racial war.

Since profit rather than human dignity is Reagan's dogma, let Nigeria and Saudi Arabia use their oil weapons against him. They are, after all, the chief suppliers of oil to America. That oil is being used to suppress the black man in Namibia and South Africa, concludes today's TIMES OF ZAMBIA editorial opinion.